

A BRIEF HISTORY

(COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL RECORDS)

OF THE

Little Dutch Church.

(ST. GEORGE'S.)

1754.

SOUVENIR.

HALIFAX, N. S.:

Morton & Co., Publishers,

1899.

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The EDITH *and* LORNE PIERCE
COLLECTION *of* CANADIANA



Queen's University at Kingston



THE LITTLE DUTCH CHURCH.

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NOTE.

IN this sketch of the "Little Dutch Church" we get from the records a glimpse of those early times, and the environment in which its promoters lived.

Much might be said, in general terms, of the German settlers and the trials which they had to brave; but as far as the little Church is concerned—its building and services—we have tried to record everything of interest.

This landmark stands at the corner of Gerrish and Brunswick streets; and visitors wishing to inspect the same may do so by applying at St. George's rectory, where the keys of the Church are kept.

H. H. PITTMAN, *Rector.*

St. George's Rectory,

May 19th, 1899.

A BRIEF HISTORY
OF THE
Little Dutch Church,
HALIFAX, N. S.

WHAT circumstance led the Germans to emigrate to Nova Scotia? We shall best answer this enquiry by re-producing a few of the letters bearing upon the movement. In England, there appeared the following advertisement, taken from the *London Gazette*, dated—

Whitehall, March 7th, 1748.

“ A proposal having been presented unto his Majesty for establishing a civil Government in the Province of Nova Scotia, in North America, as also for the better peopling and settling the said Province, and extending and improving the fishery thereof, by granting lands within the same, and giving other encouragement to such of the officers and private men, lately dismissed his Majesty’s land and sea service, as shall be willing to settle in the said Province ; and his

Majesty having signified his Royal approbation of the purport of the said proposals, the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, by his Majesty's command, give notice, that proper encouragement will be given to such of the officers and private men lately dismissed his Majesty's land and sea service, and to artificers necessary in building or husbandry, as are willing to accept of grants of land, and to settle with or without in the Province of Nova Scotia.

To the settlers qualified as above :—

1. “ Will be granted passage, and subsistence during their passage, as also for the space of twelve months after their arrival.

2. “ Arms and ammunition, as far as will be judged necessary, for their defence, with proper utensils for husbandry, fishery, erecting habitations, and other necessary purposes.

3. “ A Civil Government to be established, with all the privileges of his Majesty's other colonies or Governments in America ; and proper measures will be taken for their security and protection.

“ The lands granted shall be in fee simple, free from the payment of any quit taxes or rents for the term of ten years ; at the expiration whereof, no person to pay more than one shilling sterling per annum for every 50 acres so granted.

“ The lands are to be granted with the following qualifications and proportions :—

“ 50 acres to every private soldier or seaman, and 10 acres over and above to every person (including women and children) of which his family shall consist, and further grants to be made to them as their families shall increase.

“ 80 acres to every officer under the rank of an Ensign in the land service; and that of a Lieutenant in the sea service; and 15 acres to every person belonging to the family.

“ 200 acres to every Ensign, 300 to a Lieutenant, 400 to a Captain, 600 to every officer above the rank of a Captain, in the land service. In the sea service, 400 to a Lieutenant, 600 acres to a Captain; 30 acres to every person belonging to such families.

“ Reputed surgeons, whether they have been in his Majesty's service or not, shall be in the capacity of Ensigns.

“ All persons desirous to engage are to enter their names in the month of April, 1749, at the Trade and Plantations office, or with the Commissioners of the navy, residing at Portsmouth and Plymouth.

[The foregoing is taken from Douglass' Summary.]

In 1749 a Royal Proclamation, it would seem, was distributed on the continent of Europe, inviting Protestants to settle in Nova Scotia, and promising them similar advantages to those contained in the above.

Many accepted the invitation, as we learn from the following letters, now preserved in the Archives of N. S.

LORDS OF TRADE TO GOV. CORNWALLIS.

Whitehall, 8th June, 1750.

“Mr. Dick, merchant at Rotterdam, who undertook to transport a thousand Foreign Protestants upon the condition of our paying him a guinea for each person has greatly disappointed us, but by a letter we have this day received from him he acquaints us, that he shall send 280, and that half of them are already on board, and he gives us some hopes that he shall send over another ship this year.

Your very loving friends &c.,

DUNK HALIFAX,
J. GRENVILLE,
C. TOWNSHEND.

The Hon. Edward Cornwallis,
Gov. of Nova Scotia.

Whitehall, 26th June, 1750.

“Sir,—We have received a letter from Mr. Dick, dated 17th June, acquainting us the ship ‘Ann,’ John Spurrier, Master, has sailed from Helvoetsluys, with 312 foreign Protestants on board, a list whereof we herewith enclose to you, together with a copy of Mr. Dick’s instructions to the Master of the ship.

This actual number arrived in Halifax, July 13th, 1750.

1751. In this year 200 more Germans were forwarded by Mr. Dick. [*Murdoch.*].

The following letter gives one a good idea of Halifax, about this time.

(*London Magazine* for 1750. p 196-197.)

Extract of a letter from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, dated, March 20, 1750.

“ We are all happily arrived in this country, after a voyage of two months and three days. At our first landing we were obliged to live in tents, like soldiers in the field, having no other habitation ; but were soon after ordered by our Governor to cut down a great number of trees (all the country being a wood, quite wild and over-grown) to clear a large piece of ground, which we actually did, and finished this work, as we were ordered, in the space of six weeks ; after which the country was divided among the new inhabitants by lots, 60 feet in length and 40 in breadth, being given to each settler to build their houses. There was no such thing as a carpenter or bricklayer, everyone being obliged to be his own architect and perform the work with his own hands—not so much as a workman was to be had, all having enough to do for themselves. The Government assisted us with boards

and nails, which were brought from Boston in New England, and every day we see some sloops arrive from thence with boards and shingles.

“Many of the English built very poor houses, and many of them none at all, being incapable of such business, and therefore were obliged to shelter themselves all the winter in their tents. The country is all a wilderness, as you may easily imagine, having never from the beginning of the world been inhabited by any rational creatures, for the natives are as wild as beasts, every thing growing and rotting of itself without the least cultivation.

“The earth is good clay, and stony ground, and from what appears by that part which is cleared will do exceedingly well, the soil above being a good black earth.

* * * * *

“Fish we have here in great abundance, in summer time. There are lobsters, mackerels, cod, herrings, eels, rock-fish, and others for which I have no name. This is a good provision and to be had sometimes for nothing. Our fishery is more and more improving.

“When we first came here, the Indians, in a friendly manner, brought us lobsters and other fish in plenty, being satisfied for them by a bit of bread and some meat ; but now they come no more, but are turned our adversaries ; and when they get one of our people in their power, they

will carry him along with them, and put him to death in a barbarous manner.

“They don’t live in a certain place, but are here and there, running up and down the country. They are a very wild people; their clothes generally black and ragged; their hair black and long, like hogs’ bristles, over their heads and faces. They live like beasts. Our soldiers take great pains to drive them away, and clear the country of them. We have also some strong forts built for the security of the town. And now there are twice as many new inhabitants as arrived at first from England—a great many from Cape Breton and New England having settled here likewise, and we are assured that about 2000 more will arrive this summer from England.

P. S. “If you know of any who intend to come over, let them bring no money, but tapes, thread, stockings, linen, &c, for they will double the value.

1752. More Germans arrived in this year, as appears from the following letter, written by Governor Hopson, who succeeded Cornwallis, shortly before its despatch.

GOVERNOR HOPSON TO LORDS OF TRADE.

Halifax, 16 Oct., 1752.

My Lords,—“I do myself the honour to acquaint your Lordships that I arrived here 26 July.

Upon my examining into the state of affairs of the Province, I found Mr. Cornwallis extremely distressed by having on his hands, in and about this place, all the foreign settlers, who arrived in the year 1750 and 1751, whom he had not been able to send from hence to make any settlement at a distance, this not only through the want of Provisions, Arms, Tools, Implements for clearing and cultivating the land, and materials necessary for building their habitations proper to enable him for so doing, but also on account of there being no place with any sufficient quantity of land near them, proper for placing them upon, agreeable to the promises made them by Mr. Dick before they embarked, as appears by a printed paper I now enclose; and likewise, he had great reason to apprehend they might have been molested by the Indians wherever they were sent, he not having it in his power to protect them—the great expense was another considerable objection.

“He had likewise about 300 of the foreign settlers that arrived this year, and was under the same dilemma with regard to them, and since I took the Government, the rest being arrived (which I must say I think Mr. Dick contrived to be very late in the season for the purpose intended) I imagine your Lordships cannot but think I must also be under the utmost difficulty to know how to dispose of them, the sending them out being impracticable for this season, and therefore all I could do was to build

boarded Barracks for them in the best and cheapest manner, yet so as that they might be well covered and sheltered from the severity of the winter.

* * * * *

“I cannot omit acquainting your Lordships that the people in general who were sent over this year by Mr. Dick complain of his having persuaded them, at embarking, to sell off every thing, even the little bedding they had, by which means they have lain on the bare decks and platforms during their voyage and are still destitute of all kinds of bedding.

“This has caused the death of many, both on the passage and here, ashore, since they were landed. What Mr. Dick could mean by persuading these poor wretches to dispose of all their bedding and little necessities in the manner as they have represented to me, I really cannot say, but to me it looks as if it was done to give room for crowding in a greater number of people into the ships that brought them, which I assure your Lordships, by the reports which were made to me with regard to that affair, was done to a great degree, and thereby great sickness was occasioned of which so many died.”

I am &c.,

P. T. HOPSON.

The Lords Commrs.

for Trade and Plantation.

Mention is made in the course of this letter of the very aged ones sent out, some being upwards of 80 years and "fitter to have been kept in alms houses, than to have been sent over here as settlers to work for their board."

We learn from the fore-going somewhat of the hardships which surrounded the early German settlers, but they bore their trials with great fortitude and submission, inspired, we may well believe, by the fear of God.

In the year 1753, all the Germans with the exception of some 20 families were removed to Merliguish. (Lunenburg).

We are concerned only with the comparatively few who remained in Halifax and laid the foundation of St. George's Parish.

One of their earliest efforts was directed towards the erection of a house of prayer, as appears from the first pages of the records.

'There can be little doubt that this step was taken as early as 1754, but from the following account a change of plans prevented

a building being actually put upon the foundation till 1756.

We here give a translation of the original German records of the Church, commonly called the "Dutch Church."

IN THE NAME OF JESUS.

"After having by the favour of God so progressed in the work of building that the common meeting house of the German Lutheran congregation, in the Dutch Town, at Halifax, is so far finished that we can meet together in it to praise and thank God; it shall be the endeavour, as much as possible, to still improve it, to keep it in order, and to give an account of it from time to time, in all faithfulness.

"It may be of service to our friends and descendants to have a record of the beginning of this Church, which, in truth to say, was humble enough.

We had some lumber, belonging to us in common in our church-yard, which we exchanged with Mr. George Nagel for a house which has now been placed where it stands at the present by the united efforts of voluntary hands in the year 1756.

"We cannot state how much each one has done towards erecting it by labour (gratis), but what one friend and another has contributed to the collection which was made by Mr. Carl Ludwig Hagelsieb, we will report below.

“ In the year 1758, on the first and second days of Pentecost, Divine Service was held in the Church in German, by the Rev. Mr. Slater, Chaplain to the troops, who preached from Isaiah xlviii. 17-18, and Hosea ix. 12.

“ Service was continued twice every Sunday, when building operations would permit, in which case some one read a sermon, and a few hymns were sung.

“ These services shall be continued as long as it shall please God.

“ In the above named year (1758) in the autumn, Mr. Otto William Schwartz caused the Church to be finished inside, viz., the walls were panelled, and doors, windows, chairs and every thing belonging to it supplied, on condition that he be paid without interest when we were able to do so.

“ This year (1758), on the fourth Sunday in Advent, the congregation elected four managers with no other object than to keep order and harmony.

“ Whereas Mr. Otto William Schwartz is the eldest in the congregation he has been added to the Managing Committee, which therefore consists of five persons. Those persons elected are,— John Christian Peitsch, Carl Ludwig Hagelsieb, Gottlieb Schermiller, Peter Bergman.

“ The feast of Holy Christmas was begun by making sacrifices (offerings).

“ On New Year’s Day, 1759, the Lord’s Supper was administered to about 60 persons, by the Revds. Dr. Breynton and Dr. Wood, ordained ministers of the English Church at Halifax, at which the first mentioned preached a sermon from Ezekiel xi. 16.

“ The eldest (or elder) and committee have found it advisable to add a few articles to this Preface concerning this Church, hoping that the friends and descendants will not despise them, for they have been made in all sincerity and to the best of our ability.

“ It has also been found advisable to keep a record in this book, in order that our friends and respective descendants may know of the beginning of this Church.

“ We pray God that our friends and descendants will interest themselves in this Church, which has been dedicated to God in all faithfulness and fear of the Lord, and without selfishness.

“ May the Lord, in whose Name it (the Church) as well as this Preface was begun, cause this German congregation to flourish and prosper, and bear fruit to the Glory of His Name for ever and ever.

In the Name of Jesus. *Amen.*

Written and approved of by
the Elder and Committee.

Signed, PETER BERGMAN.

Halifax, N. S.

January 6th, 1759.

“ A copy taken from the records respecting the first foundation of the Old Dutch Church.”

“ In the year 1749 and 1750, when the town of Halifax was laid out, a square of lots which was called the Schwizer lots was laid out and given to the Germans as Nos. 1, 2 and 3 for a burying ground, and was registered in the office. In the year 1753 almost all the Germans were sent to Lunenburg ; only 15 families were left here. This small congregation, not knowing any English and wishing to have a place of worship, built themselves a small house upon the same lots, in which they had prayers regularly every Sunday. These lots were walled in, and the remainder held for a burying ground, which brought in a short time grass, which was sold every year and the money laid out for repairs.

As we have seen Rev. Dr. Breynton, (Rector of St. Paul's) and Rev. Dr. Wood, (Curate) gave their services to the German congregation on New Year's Day, 1759. It is plain from the records that, both, from time to time, frequently conducted divine service in the Church. Ordinarily, the German school-master read prayers twice on Sundays as well as a sermon on each occasion.

We find this tribute to his memory :—

“ We insert, as a memorial, in the Church records, that our much loved schoolmaster, John Gottfried Torpel, has gone to his rest on the 9th of Dec. 1761, aged 55. He entered on the office of schoolmaster, June 29th, 1760, and attended to the same with diligence and with all his heart for one year and a half.

“ To his credit be it said that he was beloved by everybody on account of his integrity, and has also been lamented generally, especially by young scholars, who have shed tears at his departure.

“ May the Lord cause his soul to rejoice throughout eternity !

1760. This year saw the Church enlarged. Originally it was only 29 x 20 feet. Eleven feet were now added and a steeple built, a bell being hung, at the same time, which it is said was brought from Louisbourg after the siege. This bell has a Latin cross upon it, and immediately over the cross the following inscription *Bazin ma fait*. Until recently it hung in the tower of St. John's Church, Dutch Village, but was at length sold, and is now in the museum at Quebec.

1761. "On the second day of Easter, the German Lutheran Church was solemnly dedicated to God, and called St. George's by the Rev. Dr. Breynton, who preached a sermon on St. John, iv. 21-24.

"The Hon. Jonathan Belcher, President and Commander in Chief, was present, and also various distinguished persons.

"The Lord's Supper was administered to a large congregation. (March 23rd.)

1761. "On the 20th Sunday after Trinity were confirmed 10 young men and 7 young women by our schoolmaster, John Gottfried Torpel, in the Church, St. George, where the Catechism has been explained and also the following questions:—

Here follows a number of questions and answers. This "confirmation," doubtless, was merely a public profession of faith, with an avowal on the part of the candidates to lead a Christian life.

1761. "On the 21st Sunday after Trinity, the Holy Supper was administered in St. George's Church by the Rev. Dr. Breynton and Dr. Wood to a numerous congregation. Dr. Wood preached a sermon from Luke xii. 20. Oct. 11th.

Similar notices appear from time to time.

The last of such under date of Oct. 10th, 1799, when the silver service, purchased in this year, "was made use of at the Lord's Supper for the first time by the Rev. John Breynton, Rector of the English Church of St. Paul."

Thus the spiritual wants of the German congregation were cared for by the Rector of St. Paul's, until January 1784, when Rev. Bernard Michael Houseal came from Shelburne to take charge of the Lutheran congregation; "but they finding themselves not able to give him a Sufficient Salary, it was agreed that he should proceed to England to receive Ordination. Accordingly, in 1785 he went to England, received Ordination, and in 1786 came out to Halifax as Minister to the Germans; the Book of Common Prayer was used, translated in German—nothing remained in the Lutheran form but the German hymns.

"Rev. Mr. Houseal died, Feby. 1799."

(The following lines attributed to " Dr. Houseal " were found by the rector among the papers).

Christ is my light and treasure,
 In death he'll be my life,
 With Him I've lived in pleasure
 In this world of sin and strife.

With joy my soul is ready,
 To meet my Brother, Christ ;
 Love and union shall be steady
 When that love is raised to high'st.

World, sin and its temptation
 Were conquered by His Blood ;
 His death seals my salvation
 With my forgiving God.

Now all my powers are fainting,
 My speech has almost fled—
 Accept, O God, my parting,
 Accept my sighs instead.

With humble resignation,
 On Christ I lay my head,
 In the hour of expiration,
 His cross shall be my bed.

Upon the death of Rev. Mr. Houseal, a meeting of the congregation was called to consider the appointment of his successor. The meeting was of opinion that a German minister should be sent for, but the question of providing him a sufficient salary led to much discussion.

After a number of meetings, it was at length decided that,—

“Whereas it is not convenient at present for the congregation to send for a German minister, the Rev. George Wright be requested to officiate in this Church upon the same terms as their late minister, the Rev. Mr. Houseal, excepting that he is only to have the use of the parsonage house and lot opposite to the Church—the other two houses and lots adjoining are to be rented to the best advantage, and the net proceeds thereof applied to repairing and finishing the parsonage house.”

1799, 30th June—“Mr. Vieth reported that the Committee had waited upon Reverend Mr. Wright, who had been pleased to accept of the congregation’s call—and stated further that the committee had thought proper to promise him, as a small consideration, in addition to what salaries he might draw from Great Britain, thirty pounds per annum as long as he should continue to be their minister.

1800, 1st January—"One of the Elders informed the meeting that since their last meeting the confirmation of the appointment of the Reverend George Wright as their minister had come from Great Britain, and likewise that His Majesty had been pleased to grant two hundred pounds sterling, towards building a new Church, and that His Excellency had been pleased to recommend the following persons to act as commissioners to superintend the building, viz :—

The three Elders of St. George's Church,—
(Peter Smith, Adolphus Vieth, Nicholas Smith.)
Mr. Flieger, Mr. Henry, Mr. Foss and Christian Brehm.

1800, 20th April.—"The commission for conducting the building of a new Church reported that they had found it necessary on account of the smallness of their Church-yard, which would not allow to have another Church erected thereon to purchase from Mr. Schnerr a part of his corner lot in Dutch Town, being 150 feet square, for the purpose of building the new Church thereon, for which they had paid one hundred and twenty pounds, the twenty pounds had been paid down, and for the remaining hundred they had given a bond payable in eight years; and that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor had been pleased to lay the first stone of the foundation of the new St. George's Church, on the 10th inst, in the presence of the commissioners and a number of respectable gentlemen.



ST. GEORGE'S.

1801, 12th July—"One of the Elders stated that the Rev. Mr. Wright had informed the Right Reverend the Bishop of Nova Scotia of the forwardness of their new Church, and that it was this congregation's wish to have Divine Service performed therein, which had met with the Bishop's approbation, and that the Rev. Mr. Wright had, in consequence thereof, agreed to administer Divine Service in their new Church, on Sunday next, and had this day given public notice thereof.

1801, 19th July—This day being Sunday the new Church of St. George was opened with Divine Service, when the Rev. Mr. Wright delivered an excellent sermon, and was assisted in performing that service by the Rev. Mr. Stanser, Rector of St. Paul's.

"His Excellency, Lieutenant Governor, Sir John Wentworth, Lieutenant General Bowyer, commanding His Majesty's Forces, with their respective suites, with the principal inhabitants of this town attended this solemnity; and proper music having been provided several German hymns and Anthems were sung and masterly performed to the satisfaction of a numerous congregation.

“Names of the heads of families that were the beginners of the Old Church in Dutch town.”

Otto William Schwartz.	Peter Bergman.
Leonard Lochman.	George Bayers.
Philip Brehm.	Christian Waggoner.
Richard Jacobs.	Peter Artz.
Peter Schmidt.	Anthony Henry.
George Hohl.	Conrad Pince.
Albert Lyzer.	Jacob Merkle.
Conrad Fusiler.	Battazer Gebhard.
George Merlin.	Philip Foss.
Philip Fulmer.	John Tozder.
Daniel Hail.	Daniel Murlow.
Charles Wright.	Adolphus Vieth.
Christian Brehm.	Nicholas Schmidt.

The “Little Dutch Church” has been carefully looked after by the congregation of the present St. George’s, and is, to day, in an excellent state of preservation.

In the autumn of 1896 it was thoroughly renovated and raised a foot owing to the city’s action in building up the adjacent sidewalk.

During operations the workmen discovered three brick vaults, arched at the top, beneath the Church.

For many years Rev. Dr. Cossmann was accustomed to hold a German service in this Church for the benefit of those of the Lutheran faith in the city, coming every summer from his home in Lunenburg for this purpose. He died in September 1897.

The following lines were written in farewell to his beloved flock, and read at his funeral.—

“ Now I go to Christ for ever,
 Bidding friends my last good-bye.
 God forgets your kindness never ;
 Your reward is sure, on high.
 My dear children and relations,
 Friends, grand-children, congregations,
 O, farewell, farewell—good-night,
 God be thanked, my joy is bright ! ”

(From the original document.)

“ At a meeting held the 27th, of May, 1779—it was agreed upon, that there should be, as there was as much in the fund of the German congregation, a silver communion plate bought, and that Mr. Richd. Jacobs should send for it—which was used the first time by the Rev. Doct. Breynton, Rector of St. Paul, the 10th Oct, 1779 in the German Church, it containing of a silver can, a silver cup, one large and one small plate, in all four pieces, which cost £57.2.1. And it

was further agreed upon that the said silver plate should always be kept in one of the Wardens' houses. The said sum was paid to Mr. Richd. Jacobs the 1st January 1780, from the Church fund, as will be seen in the Church Book.

OTTO WM. SCHWARTZ.

PETER ARTZ.

In April 1827, the Church was made a Parish Church.

On Sunday, 23rd December, 1827,, the Church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop, the Right Rev. John Inglis D. D. Third Bishop of Nova Scotia.

RECTORS.

Rev. George Wright, chosen March 1799, till May 1817

Rev. Benjamin Gray, chosen September 1817, till June 1825.

Rev. Robert Fitzgerald Uniacke, chosen June 1825, till June 1870.

Rev. James Boyle Uniacke, chosen 1870, till 1881.

Rev. Francis Partridge, chosen December 1881, till April 1895.

Rev. Henry Herbert Pittman, chosen October 10th, 1895.

NOTES.

THE HON. EDWARD CORNWALLIS, son of Charles the third baron Cornwallis, was born in 1712. He was colonel of the 24th foot, gazetted Governor of Nova Scotia, May 9th, 1749—M. P. for Eye in 1749 and for Westminster in 1753—was made Governor of the Bedchamber, and afterwards Governor of Gibraltar, married but left no family. His twin brother, Frederick, was Archbishop of Canterbury. (See Millan's Universal Register for 1759).

COLONEL PEREGRINE THOMAS HOPSON, Commander-in-chief at Louisbourg when that fortress was restored to France, according to the terms of the treaty (Aix-la-Chapelle) came to Chebucto, (as Halifax was called prior to October, 1749,) with the army and was sworn in Senior Councillor. Succeeded Governor Cornwallis, August, 1752.

OTTO WILLIAM SCHWARTZ, a prominent figure in the history of the Dutch Church and possessed of considerable wealth, was born 12th May, 1715, at Lufland, near Riga. Accompanied Cornwallis's expedition to Chebucto, in 1749, and landed from the ship "Canning," 342 tons, June 27th. Died Oct. 5th, 1785. A tablet was

erected to his memory in the Dutch Church and afterwards removed to the Round Church, where it may still be seen.

It reads as follows :—

In memory of

OTTO WILLIAM SCHWARTZ, ESQ

who died October 5, 1785

aged 71 years.

Also of his wife

ANNA JUSTINA SCHWARTZ

who departed August 4, 1784

aged 60 years

Whose remains lie interred

Beneath the Old German Church.

Also of their youngest son

JOHN PHILIP SCHWARTZ

who died in the city of St. John

Province of New Brunswick

September 7, 1786. Aged 22 years.

Dear youth attendant on thy parents doom,
Pensive hast followed to the silent tomb,
Steer'd the same course to gain that quiet shore,
Where parting friends shall meet to part no more.

This monument was removed from the Old
German Church and placed here 1831.

OTTO LEONARD LOCKMAN came over with Governor Cornwallis's expedition—was a major in the free service, but originally a surgeon. He died aged 72, and was buried beneath the Dutch Church.

His escutcheon may be seen in the little Church. Lockman street is called after him.

DR. JOHN BREYNTON, Rector of St. Paul's. Formerly chaplain in the navy, and present in such capacity at the siege of Louisbourg. Came to Halifax 1752, as assistant to Mr. Tutty first minister to the settlement. Succeeded him as S. P. G. missionary. His portrait may be seen hanging in the Legislative Library, Provincial Building.

DR. WOOD curate of St. Paul's, removed to Annapolis, (Port Royal).

THE solid silver service is still used on Festival occasions at St. George's, It is very handsome and dearly prized by the congregation. It is securely kept in the large safe.

THE following inscription appears on a tombstone in the Dutch grave-yard :—

In memory of
 RESTELLER JANE A. RATSEY,
 Foster sister to Her Royal Highness the
 Princess Royal of England, and
 daughter of Mr. R. Ratsey, of
 H. M. Royal Naval Yard.
 Died of Malignant Scarlet Fever
 March 1st, 1844.
 Aged 3 years 4 months and 15 days.



PRESS OF
J. R. FINDLAY,
211 BRUNSWICK ST.
HALIFAX.

